

The Conspiracy Will Not Stand on Orchard's Testimony; there Must be Corroborative Proof from Unimpeachable Witnesses.

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

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50c. a Year.

State Now Blames Pinkertons

Failing to Fix Crimes on Haywood, with the Aid of Sleuths and the National Administration, the Prosecution Sends Witnesses Home and Will Not Put McParland on Stand.

(Special Dispatch to the Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, June 18, 1907.—Last Saturday the State placed a witness on the stand to testify to the finding of the Peabody bomb near the fire station in Wallace, where it worked. Taking a fire axe he cut out the loaded bomb, which was about ten inches from the bottom of the running stream. Bomb weighed about thirty pounds, containing twenty-five pounds of powder. Some one who did not see it found it in sack to the court house, where Sheriff Sutherland opened the bomb, taking out part of the powder. Notwithstanding the importance of the alleged find, Sutherland left the bomb and during the day the remainder of the contents were removed by someone else. Sheriff Sutherland testified he sold the powder to a prospector—quicker. Being ordered by Hayley, Sutherland took the bomb to the Denver office of the Pinkerton agency.

Richardson's chief purpose in cross-examination of State witnesses was in showing Pinkerton connections. All the witnesses were sought out by Pinkertons and all fares and expenses, amounting in many cases to hundreds of dollars, were advanced by Pinkertons. Pinkertons fear Richardson over cross-examination Peabody. On cross-examination Miss Peabody showed her story could not hurt Haywood.

Naylor, contemporaneous general with Sherman Bell and McClellan, during the Cripple Creek labor war, on cross-examination showed capitalism as being so rank that Borah promised that after one more day the prosecution would be through, giving the defense notice thereby to wire for their witnesses. Naylor's prosecution has perhaps a hundred witnesses here whom they have not used. Capitalist papers admit Haywood has not been connected. However, Mine Owners' Association fear exposure, seeing how Richardson handled Naylor, exposing through him political and military corruption in Colorado labor troubles. Deportation, searches, seizures, looting of "Records" by military because that paper was favorable to unions, and the general military reign of terror that existed in Cripple Creek during 1903 and 1904. It was the exposure Naylor confessed to that must have changed prosecution's tactics. Most of the Colorado witnesses were since sent home at over \$5,000 expense to Idaho, and it is rumored a row is going on in the prosecution's camp that so many witnesses should have been brought who were not sworn.

No court was held Monday. Tuesday the Caldwell sheriff took the stand, testifying with qualification that Orchard could have had no outside connections, intending thereby to raise presumption of prearrangement as to attorneys for the defense of Orchard.

The defense will show by Attorney Sullivan, of this court, that Hogarty signed a telegram while incarcerated in Canyon county jail, asking Miller of Spokane, to come to Caldwell to defend him.

When State passes witness for direct examination the law says that further testimony drawn from witness thereafter by prosecution must be direct testimony, but not testimony relating to new subject matter. Orchard left stand after Richardson's cross-examination, the State refusing Richardson expressed a wish to again recall Orchard for further examination. Prosecution gained great points in their estimation, availing themselves of the opportunity to coach Orchard regarding points where he had made great blunders on cross-examination, spoiling the confession. Under the guise of direct examination new testimony was admitted. Several letters prosecution thought insignificant several days ago were dragged into court over protest that it was improper direct examination. Orchard was also permitted to bring a manufactured story explaining circumstances under which Steve Adams made his confession exonerating Gooding and Warden Whitney of the State penitentiary of complicity in extorting from Adams his alleged confession.

Several hours were taken up today admittedly for the sole purpose of clearing Gooding's and Whitney's illegal and unsworn testimony, exonerating coerced and by threat and fraud after a victim only heretofore heard of in Russia, getting Adams' confession. The prosecution are afraid to allow Adams to testify. McParland, who says he knows it all, is afraid to testify.

Bob Meldrum and Barthel, two

Pinkerton gun men, assaulted Tom Frye, a Silver City, Idaho, miner, at entrance to Hawley's office today. Frye, subpoenaed by the State, is favorable to the defense. Barthel pleaded guilty and was fined \$50. Meldrum stood trial, and was fined \$100.

Ed. Boyce, former president of the Federation, now a millionaire by marrying into the Hercules mine, was on the stand when court adjourned. His testimony was harmless. Upon adjournment he familiarly grasped the hands of Hawley and Berah, talking to them congenially for several minutes.

Not only was the disguised redirect examination today directed to giving Governor Gooding and Whitney good records, but also the re-establishment in grace of Pinkertonism was the most important reason that moved Hawley to ask the court to spring the home drive by several times in Haywood. Pinkertons, Gooding, Whitney and Hawley gained a victory against law and order for themselves today. No real progress being made in trial except that Richardson read several important questions to Orchard showing that he often had threatened Steunenberg's life, claiming he was to blame for his losing his sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine. Defense has several witnesses who will testify that Orchard had blamed Steunenberg several times as the cause why Orchard was not a millionaire, being forced to sell out on account of getting mixed up in the 1899 trouble.

WADE R. PARKS.

Mrs. Bell Refutes Story

It was in the glare of a brilliant arc light that Orchard said he prowled around the corner where Sherman Bell lived, and carried with him a saved-off shot gun to "get" the former adjutant-general. Now Mrs. Bell comes out with the statement that Orchard is evidently mixed in his story. He testified that he and Pettibone drove by several times in July, two years ago, but finally gave up the attempt—not because Bell was absent, but for the reason that conditions were unfavorable.

Mrs. Bell says: At the time he referred to, in July, General Bell was in Old Mexico and I was in Durango, Colo. There were other times, however, in which we both might have been seen, sitting on the porch, chatting or playing with the baby.

From Denver we hear more to discredit Orchard's sanctified confession: "Denver, Colo., June 14.—David H. Moffat, the wealthiest banker in Colorado, named by Harry Orchard, the self-confessed multi-murderer, witness in the Haywood trial at Boise, as one of the intended victims of the bomb throwing campaign, has just returned from a trip to the east.

"Moffat says the Western Federation of Miners always has patronized his bank and still has very heavy deposits in it. He was friendly with the officers of the Federation, whose custom was sought. Moffat said he was unable to find a reason for being singled out as a victim. His statement throws discredit upon it in view of past relations as well as those now existing with the Federation."

Resolutions.

The Scandinavian Branch of the S. L. P. dissolved about six weeks ago and have organized a branch of Local 85, I. W. W.

This action has created the antagonism of the S. L. P. members in Chicago, and has caused them to circulate the story that this branch of the I. W. W. was carried away by sentiment and did not understand what they were doing. Therefore—

Resolved—That the Scandinavian Branch of Local 85, I. W. W., challenge any speaker that the S. L. P. may choose to present at any of our meetings and prove to our members that there can be anything gained by the working class joining the S. L. P. by presenting a list of names of persons who have been expelled from the I. W. W. by the Industrial Union.

Scandinavian Branch Local 85, I. W. W.

The "biggest liar that ever saw Pike's Peak" is said by one man-milliner paid to say prayers and promote holiness, to be "a man after God's own heart," and another, here in Chicago, bit off this pious morsel: "For the last fortnight that court-room has been transformed into a church, and daily and hourly the fear of God and the power of salvation through Jesus Christ have been preached there; and the tidings of it have been carried into every corner of the land."

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Call for Third Annual Convention

In pursuance of constitutional provisions, and in accordance with the decision of the convention of 1906, the Third Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will be held in the City of Chicago, beginning Monday, September 16th.

The hall in which the convention will assemble will be announced hereafter.

The General Secretary-Treasurer will, within the next two weeks, send to each local union affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the provisions of the constitution relative to the payment of national dues.

Immediately upon receipt of the said credentials local unions will proceed to choose and designate by regular election their delegates to the said convention, reporting the same to the general headquarters immediately after such choice has been made.

Local unions chartered directly by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for two hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional two hundred or major fraction thereof.

Two or more local unions in the same locality may jointly send their delegate to the convention, and the vote of said delegate in the convention shall be in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

The expense of delegates attending the convention must be borne by their respective local organizations.

The constitution provides as follows:

"Proposed amendments to the constitution shall be in the hands of the General Executive Board and printed in the official publication at least two months before the assembling of the convention; no other amendment shall be considered."

For additional provisions of the constitution relating to delegates and representation, see pages 11 to 14 of the Constitution.

Full information for delegates regarding hotel rates, etc., will be published in a later issue of the Bulletin.

Signed on behalf of the General Executive Board.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, General Secy. Treas.
M. P. HAGGERTY, Assistant Secy. Treas.

Industrial Workers of the World.

Chicago, Ill., June 20, 1907.

The Saints' Story Discredited

Failing to Induce Steve Adams to Confirm His Confession He Contemplates Suicide—Gooding's Hero is Not Corroborated by the Trivial Testimony of the State's Witnesses

Boise, Idaho, June 14.—The prosecutors who are striving to fasten the crime of murdering the ex-Governor Steunenberg on the innocent shoulders of William D. Haywood, consumed the entire day today bringing up witnesses to attempt to corroborate and make competent before the law the testimony of Harry Orchard, their star assassin.

Meanwhile, after his six-days' ordeal at Richardson's hands, Orchard looked poorly this morning. He is said to have passed a bad night in his cell.

Directly after the close of Orchard's cross-examination last night, the prosecution began bringing in witnesses to substantiate the part of his story relating to his attempts on "Fred Bradley" at Frisco.

Three witnesses were put on in succession. The first, a man named Guibini, who is a grocer of Frisco, Guibini said he introduced Orchard, whom he knew as "Barry," to Bradley's servants, and that he helped get him a furnished room near the Bradley house. This was in August, 1904. The grocer also said he tasted the milk into which Barry had put strychnine; Mrs. Bradley also complained that the milk tasted bad.

He said Orchard told him he lived by gambling at night, and slept during the day time. He did not know whether he discussed the Bradley explosion directly with Orchard or not, but he talked with every one who came in. In telling of the explosion he said:

"The morning of the explosion I looked out of my place when the noise attracted my attention, and I saw Bradley on the sidewalk. He was trying to get up, but couldn't. Half an hour later I saw Orchard in the crowd in front of Bradley's and never saw him again until I saw him on the witness stand here."

Juror Sebern asked Guibini if his store was on the same side of the street and the witness answered in the affirmative. Orchard's tale does not correspond with the grocer's. Orchard said he was not about the Bradley place the morning of the explosion; that he planted the bomb and went down town. Guibini swears he talked with Orchard immediately after the Bradley explosion. Orchard also neglected to tell about his frequent calls at the Bradley's back door with groceries; his purpose being to flirt with the girls.

The defense cross-examined Guibini very little. It entered objection, however, to all the testimony offered on the ground that it was not in any way in line to connect Haywood with the crime of killing Steunenberg. Several

Sneak Thief and Assassin Gets Religion

McParland Who is Not to be Permitted to Corroborate His Convert, in the Role of Spiritual Adviser, Fixes up the "Confession" that is Put Forth as Proof that a "Miracle" was Wrought.

(Special Dispatch to the Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, June 13.—Orchard's latest story on the Steunenberg assassination is that he made a side trip to Boise for the purpose, while ostensibly headed west on a hunting trip. He said he left the bomb in his trunk at Nampa while he went to Boise, thus contradicting his testimony in direct examination when he said he placed the bomb in Steunenberg's room at the Idanha hotel here in Boise. He says he left Boise for the Portland exposition; thence to Seattle, spending four days looking for a ranch; thence to Spokane, where finally he decided to go to Wallace, Idaho, to meet Simpkins and Dan C. Coates, for the purpose of kidnapping the children of August Paulsen, one of his old mining partners, and holding them for \$50,000 ransom. He claims that Coates returning from the first Industrial Workers of the World convention at Chicago, told him at Denver that his old Coeur d'Alene partners, Paulsen among them, were millionaires, and suggested the kidnapping. Orchard broached the subject to Coates on arriving in Wallace. Coates told Simpkins, who warned Paulsen and frustrated Orchard's plan. The defense will prove that Orchard dined at Paulsen's home. Legitimate he requested Paulsen to advance him \$5,000 for a Salt Lake ice project, but Paulsen refused the loan. Paulsen did, however, loan Orchard the \$300 which he used in assassinating Steunenberg. Orchard telling Paulsen he was going to Los Angeles to sell mining stocks for Coates.

Richardson stopped the story at the point where Orchard lays plans to go to Caldwell when Simpkins would be passing through that city on his way to the Silver City local of the Western Federation of Miners. While in Wallace, Orchard confesses he burglarized the O. R. and N. depot, expecting to secure a trunk full of jewelry. Instead, in mistake, he took a trunk loaded with sample shoes. He pawned his belongings and either "blew in" or gambled away the money. He then robbed a cash register of \$40 at Burke before borrowing \$300. He said he gave the now useless Peabody bomb to Cunningham who wanted it to blow up the Tiger-Poorman mine, carrying out St. John's direction to "kill the scab."

Orchard's story of giving Cunningham the Peabody bomb contradicts his statement on direct examination, when he said Simpkins objected to using the Peabody bomb on Steunenberg because it was too large. The defense intends to prove that Orchard went direct from Denver to Wallace and not via Seattle.

The story of Orchard's "conversion" was led up to by Richardson, beginning with the incidents just after the fatal Steunenberg bomb explosion, and his arrest two days later. Orchard declared he made no attempt to leave Caldwell the night of the explosion, but slept as usual in his room at the Saratoga Hotel. The next day, Sunday, he was suspected and placed under parole. Monday he was arrested. The attorney General saw was Jeb Sullivan of Denver. He was denied by Gooding a consultation with his previous attorney, Miller, of Denver.

Orchard remained in the Caldwell jail eighteen days, and was then brought to the penitentiary in Boise. "Where were you put when you reached the penitentiary?" Richardson asked.

"In the new cell house."

"What sort of a cell?"

"A steel cage. The walls were solid, the front and door were barred."

"You were in solitary confinement?"

"I don't know what you call it."

"And after being put in the cell you were not allowed to speak to any one?"

"Yes, sir; I could speak to the man in the next cell and to the guard in front."

"You couldn't see the man next door, could you?"

"Yes, when we went out in front."

"Who was the man next door?"

"Bob Wetter."

"A condemned murderer?"

"Yes."

"Where were your meals served?"

"In the cell."

"They were passed in to you by the same as to the condemned murderer?"

"Yes, sir. The door was opened and the meals were handed in."

Since signing his confession, though, Orchard said he had been living high, eating food from the guard kitchen, and also at Warden Whitney's own table. He said Governor Gooding always calls him

"Harry" now, and shakes hands with him right along.

Orchard said his cell was 5x7 feet. "You were not allowed to exercise or leave the cell?"

"No, sir; not at first."

"After you had been in confinement ten days, who first came to see you?"

"McParland."

"Did you know him—that he was a Pinkerton?"

"Not until that time."

Orchard said he complained to McParland about being placed in the penitentiary. He told the detective the authorities had no right to put him in the penitentiary, as he had not been tried or convicted.

"Did McParland talk to you about you past life?"

"Yes, sir."

"And his past life?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the Molly Maguires?"

"Later."

"Did he first talk of the Bible?"

"No, sir; not at first."

"And McParland told you about King David, who was a murderer, had repented and become a man after God's own heart?"

"He told me about King David, yes."

"And about what a bad man St. Paul was?"

"He talked about St. Paul; yes, sir."

"I-W-W 13p—Brad J-18 Three

"And about David killing Uriah, and stealing his wife?"

"He told me David had been a murderer, and had gotten forgiveness."

It was at this point that Orchard's tears flowed. Richardson next took up a line of questioning intended to develop that McParland had told Orchard concerning the story of the Molly Maguires in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Orchard said McParland had told him a good deal about the lawlessness of the Molly Maguires.

"Did he tell you about 'Kelly the bum'?"

"Yes, sir."

"And that Kelly had committed many murders, but that the state's evidence and escaped punishment?"

"He told me he was a witness."

"Did he tell you he had promised to protect Kelly and had kept his word?"

"No, sir."

"And that after the trial he gave Kelly \$1,000 on which to leave the country?"

"No, sir."

"What did he tell you?"

"He said a subscription had been taken up, and said \$700 or \$800 had been collected for Kelly."

"And that he was allowed to leave the country?"

"Yes."

"Did he tell you about a man named Kerrigan getting off for testifying?"

"No, sir."

Orchard said that when he was first introduced to McParland the detective wanted to know if the prisoner believed in God.

"I had been thinking about such things," said Orchard. "McParland also said he believed I had something to do with the murder of Steunenberg and that I had been at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners."

"Didn't McParland tell you that every man of the Molly Maguires who turned state's evidence was allowed to go free?"

"I don't know that he did. Some of them escaped."

During the cross-examination, Chief Prosecutor Hawley broke in to object against the course of questioning. In reply Richardson declared that Orchard had been "fitted for this examination," was an accomplice, and a master criminal. "If there has been influence or inducement as to securing this evidence we have a right to inquire into it," he declared.

Judge Wood said he would allow the widest latitude, and Hawley had to subside. This is almost the first important ruling in favor of the defense made so far in the trial.

There are rumors that Steve Adams may be extradited to Colorado on some charges or other, but nothing definite is yet known.

WADE R. PARKS.

Edward A. Horner, organizer of the Roosevelt Third Term National League, found 30,000 gudgeons to whom he sold a "Third Term button" at \$1.00 each, and is now missing. Horner claimed to have been driven out of Colorado by the Western Federation of Miners and belonged to the "desirable citizens" class.

We sent no plea to Denver for the W. F. of M. to "come in" and pay our debts, but instead forwarded a draft for \$720.00; and we have not "retired."

(Continued on 2nd page)

WILL THE MINER ALWAYS REMAIN A SLAVE?

Fellow Workers:—A man styling himself a leader of labor, Mr. John Mitchell, in a book written by others, but bearing his name as author, gives utterance to a proclamation, the gist of which is: "That the toiling miners have given up the hope of ever being more than wage slaves." This insult against you, Fellow Workers of the mines of this rich country, shall furnish the text of this address to you.

"Happiness," so says the coal baron, "abounds in the beautiful homes of the miners; prosperity gleams on their faces, the full, swell dinner-pail is proof to all who want to doubt it that through the pleasant relations established between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers eternal peace and harmony have been established." And "Amen, it is so," responds in echo the voice of a band of hirelings of the master class, an army of labor leaders who are waxing fat on the revenues exacted by force, compulsion, and the check-off system, and the "despairing," "dowed-down" miners.

"Heavens, what misery never end!" This was your timid thought first, a strong murmur later, a loud outcry of despondency to-day, "It's an infernal lie, the story of our happy home; it is a delusion, this talk of our prosperity; a thousand times a day do we give delusion to the falsehoods that our relations with the master are pleasant and harmonious! Enough of lies—give us the truth! Let us end that sham, that delusion. Let us be men! And let our women, the heroes of the past, give aloud the story of the woes, the suffering, the misery which they share with us—so that the world will know that we have grounds for rebellion, that we must organize against the exploiters and their agents combined, or we will never be able to get out of this plight!"

THE MINE WORKERS FIRST IN THE FRONT.

From the mountains and the hills of Eastern Pennsylvania rang first the call, "Let us organize. We are slaves, as much in servitude to an exploiting class as we were in countries which we left to escape, as we then thought, the iron hand of a master's power."

Sturdy workers from Ireland, Wales and Germany were the pioneer proletarians in the eastern mining regions of America. Driven out of their native lands, they sought economic freedom in the mountains of Pennsylvania, to find that they had changed only the forms of industrial servitude; exploited—slaves they were there, and wage slaves they remain here.

Stern, cold facts brought home to them the necessity of banding together, of flickering straws tied to one another, of all they all would fasten the chains stronger on themselves and their offspring.

The Molly Maguires, the first labor organization in the coal fields, in spite of the crude, often wrong methods applied by them in the conflicts with the coal mine owners, was nevertheless a strong bulwark of protection for the mine workers. The organization did command the respect of the toilers in the Pennsylvania regions, the coal operators feared them, and politicians began to court for favors from the organized miners.

Not by an open warfare could the mine owners destroy that organization. As for under the mask of friendship, a fakir, was able to accomplish what the fierce onslaughts of the capitalists could not.

Labor Fakir, McParland's "friendly" love for his fellow workers, and "wise leadership" gives testimony to the living ones that they shall not repeat such appalling experience, and allow the capitalists to remain in control and retain their power over the destinies of the hundreds of thousands of slaves in the mines.

Eighty-four unfortunate coal miners paid on the gallows, as innocent victims, the penalty! Their dead bodies give warning to all coal miners of to-day, so that they shall never again trust the wolves in sheep's skin, the agents of the corporations, labor misleaders of the McParland type, even though they may appear in another guise as highly honored officials of the National Civic Federation.

THE OLD GOES DOWN—THE NEW RISES:

The bleeding bones of murdered coal miners, butchered by the thugs and henchmen of the employers in the conflicts of the past fifteen years, bear evidence of the fact that with the destruction of the first organization of coal miners by the coal operators and their agents, the economic pressure, which was the cause of the first "coming together" of the miners, has not been relieved. Fiercer became the oppression, more intense the exploitation. Seeking refuge in other parts of the great land, Irish, Welsh and Germans wandered westward, and in the mountains where their voices commanded the first call for organized rebellion against unbearable working conditions, other workers from the foreign lands, Poles, Italians, Hungarians, had to have the experience that, immaterial whence they came, they remained slaves of a master class.

Coal Miners of America, remember! How were you praised, and your neck submission banded when you continued in wage drudgery to mine the black diamonds for the operators? But when oppression became unendurable and you men and women gathered on the highways and marching from camp to camp, again stirred up the red, warm blood of your fellow workers, when once more the command went forth: "Let us stand together!" down came upon you the strong arm of the many agencies at the command of the corporations; the blood bath of miners at Larimer, Pa., by the armed forces enlisted for the protection of capitalist interests, was accompanied by the brutal sneers of the subsidized press. All hail to the sheriff of Lawrence County!

But the spirit of revolt marched on unabated. You could not be subdued by violent measures used by the exploiting class, nor would you listen to the admonitions to be contented with your lot on earth! While the organs of operators shouted, "What an unruly element, shoot the Huns if they dare defy the glorious institutions of this free country," you got together in the various camps and towns and forced through constant irritation of the exploiters, concessions and relief for yourselves and your families.

What a dreadful chapter of crimes perpetrated by the capitalist masters and their hirelings against the struggling coal miners is embodied in the history of the past fifteen years. The blood baths in Hocking Valley, Virginia, at Virden, Ill., in Colorado, and Utah, all bear evidence of the fact that the most repressive measures had to be applied in the attempt to break and crush the defiant spirit of the coal miners in the land.

Hundreds of thousands of miners were constantly in open rebellion; yet they had not an organization that would embrace them for a common purpose, only a few thousand were members of the Knights of Labor, and when the United Mine Workers, a part of the American Federation of

Miners, convened, in Columbus, Ohio, in the year of 1894, it was found that a new type of McParlands had arisen who used the struggles of the mine workers for their own advantage and selfish aims.

While thousands of miners bore the brunt of battle, the head officials of the United Mine Workers, representing through the organization only one-tenth of the men engaged in the conflict, attempted to bargain away the working class solidarity of thousands. The startling exposure of John McParland, the president of the United Mine Workers of America, by Mark Wild, who backed up by incontrovertible proofs, showed the connection between the operators and representatives of that organization, showed again what methods the capitalists would apply to again down self-asserted manhood of the coal miners of America.

Means of brute oppression had failed, although at an awful sacrifice for the mine workers, working class aims and ambitions could not be downed, the glorious instinct was stronger than the weapons of oppression. The Columbus affair was indicative of the methods the coal operators would apply to again subdue the miners and cow them into neck subjection.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION—GOOD FOR THE CAPITALISTS.

It was a sudden change of heart, indeed, a surprise to the world, and even to the hundreds of thousands of miners, when simultaneously all big coal operators of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, in the bituminous fields, declared their friendship with the United Mine Workers, and agreed to meet with the representatives of the organization on a mutual basis of understanding and arbitrate every year all questions of wages, hours of work, sanitary conditions in mines, legislative measures for the mutual benefit of both parties.

"Peace will now reign forever in the coal regions of the land!" You miners were admonished to be contented with your lot, as you were told that the way you had fought in the past your well-meaning bosses was wrong and should not be repeated. So impressed were you with the friendship of those whom you had maliciously aggrieved in the past—at least you were made to believe it—that when the great promoter of this scheme, Marcus Aurelius Hanna, died, you were commanded to close the ranks, and for half a day, in mourning for this man, who, as many of you know, was the most stubborn enemy you had to fight before he became "converted." Didn't that great "friend" of labor erect himself a monument in the hearts of the "capitalists"—mind this—by organizing the National Civic Federation, and don't you feel gratified that upon the national officers of the "United Mine Workers of America" were bestowed the honor of being partners in that institution, and sit at the same banquet table every year when the acts of "peace" were glorified by men who were known to be the worst enemies the toiling masses of this land had ever had?

THE BUNCO GAME—THE MINE WORKERS AS LOSERS.

Mine Workers, while you rested in peace, you allowed the chains to be fastened stronger by the masters and their agents, who to-day don't wear the garb of a brute McParland, but sit in your midst as national officers of the United Mine Workers of America. But they are not at all friendly; they should not complain, because you made them; you should not knock because they don't know what you are doing. You let the dire consequences of your acquiescence to the orders of the masters and their agents. When today the fines for disobedience of rules which you helped to make are exacted from your hard earned wages by the "check-off" system, never be forgetful of the fact that you sanctioned these rules because your exploiters wanted to establish "peace and abolish disorder" for their own benefit, but at your expense, as you begin to find out now.

What benefit is the interstate agreement to the mine workers? Formerly you would kick when you had a grievance; if necessary, stop work, walk out to the mine superintendent and demand redress. If refused, you, knowing that other miners had the same grievances, would march from camp to camp, make a concerted demand, and enforce it. If you lost half of the miners would look for work elsewhere, and the fear that they would not have enough men to operate the mines forced the mine owners to make concessions. It wasn't as it is today. Big corporations did not control all the mines in different districts. The coal operators were at war with each other for the markets. The first interstate agreement was made in recognition of the might and respect that you had established through the United Mine Workers of America. That organization, as records will prove, did not have then within its folds one-twentieth of the miners working in the bituminous coal districts. And yet the coal operators, by the interstate agreement, covering all the coal fields of the middle west, after many years of experiment, you begin to see the real cause for the sudden change from hostility to pretended friendship. The John McBride incident at Columbus, Ohio, was only the entering wedge for the breaking down of your working class spirit. While you in your ignorance were kept wandering over the interstate agreement, some skillfully worded clauses in the State agreements, the coal operators used that instrument first to shut out all competition in the bituminous coal markets, and then, through their agents in the mine workers' organization, the labor lieutenants, as Mark Hanna christened them in his memorable speech in Columbus, Ohio, in April, 1904, to keep control over the organization which you thought was organized for the protection of the mine workers.

You are told that the eight-hour work day has been established; that laws for the protection of life and limb have been enacted through the efforts of your leaders; you are made to believe that your wages have been raised 50 per cent; that the interstate agreement has been operating and you are now more dissatisfied than you were before the United Mine Workers had acquired such enormous power in "numbers."

Your dissatisfaction with conditions was justified; but when you voiced your grievances and were ready for concerted action to get redress, the interstate agreement was held up before you and you were pledged to respect a piece of paper by which you virtually had signed away your rights to fight when conditions were most opportune to win concessions. You had to wait until the agreements expired before you could make demands.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK)

The State Fails to Make Good

Last Sunday, June 16, an important dispatch was sent from Boise, by J. S. Dunham, to the Chicago Examiner, from which we quote:

"Thirty witnesses summoned by the state to testify against W. D. Haywood were given their mileage and expenses last night and sent home."

"Following Senator Borah's announcement yesterday that the state will close its case in another day or two, this dismissal of witnesses is taken as an indication that the prosecution is about through with its evidence by which the vast conspiracy of the mining region and the murder of Steinbocker was to have been proved."

"I was told this afternoon by a reliable man that Senator Borah, Special Prosecutor Hawley and Governor Gooding are greatly disappointed in some of the witnesses brought here by Detective McParland. I am also assured that the state has been misled by Pinkerton detectives who promised to produce indubitable evidence to connect Haywood with the assassinations admitted by Orchard."

"The crucial time arrived for these witnesses to take the stand and when they were examined by the state's prosecutors in advance of being called and sworn they failed to 'make good.'"

"Credence is given the reports that the Pinkertons have not delivered all the promised evidence by Senator Borah's statement to me this afternoon that neither McParland nor any other Pinkerton is to be called as a witness by the state."

"The defense has twenty witnesses to prove that Orchard had daily consultations with the mine owners' detective, Sterling, while the strike was on at Cripple Creek."

"Two women, at whose home Sheridan roomed at Cripple Creek, will swear that Orchard came to their houses scores of times and that he always called to see Sterling at night."

"Other disinterested witnesses will swear that after the Independence depot was blown up and fourteen men were killed, the mine owners' detectives were close on the trail of Or-

chard and that Sterling called them off and recruited Orchard to get away to Wyoming."

"The former jury is to be told that the state officers have handled over all the sovereign powers and processes of the state to a private corporation, the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and that fabulous sums have been spent in bringing inconsequential witnesses here."

"Numerous witnesses will be called by the defense to prove that Orchard had a personal motive in killing Steinbocker and that he often said he would put the ex-Governor out of the way."

"In arguing the case the defense proposes to convince the jury that neither Orchard nor any one else really tried to assassinate Governor Peabody, and that if Orchard desired to kill him it would have been an easy matter to have accomplished his object. It is also to be contended that the bomb which Orchard says was made for the destruction of Peabody was actually his own invention for the assassination of Steinbocker, toward whom he had a bitter and lasting hatred because he had been driven from the Coeur d'Alene while his partners in the Hercules mine remained there and became millionaires."

"So far the state has succeeded in corroborating only parts of Orchard's confession, but not a word of evidence has been offered that connects Haywood with Orchard's crimes. It is not to be denied that Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were all familiar with the assassin in strike times and since the Colorado troubles were quieted. But the state has yet to show, by other testimony than Orchard's unsupported statements that these three Western Federation members ever advised, abetted or approved any overt act or commissioned Orchard, Adams and Simpkins to go forth and do murder."

"The defense is prepared to show that the money transactions between Pettibone and Orchard were partly

thing criminal in either Orchard's words or conduct, neither in either the words or actions of Moyer. Orchard does not charge Moyer as having been in the wrong by which he was imprisoned. He admitted to questions on cross-examination that the mine owners would not recognize the injunction that the Western Federation had procured and that Moyer went to the district for the sole purpose to see why the law was not obeyed and it was while trying to get the law enforced that the mine owners "pulled off" something that turned the tables and Governor Peabody, without making a careful examination to ascertain who was right or wrong, "lined up" with the mine owners and declared the district under martial law. No court in Colorado ever tried Moyer for crime. No charge was ever filed against Moyer in the criminal courts of the State where he lived. Indeed, the supreme court of Colorado denied him his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus, but not on the ground that Moyer was a criminal but on the ground that the government had declared martial law and that Moyer was in the hands of the militia and that the civil law courts had no jurisdiction. They would not investigate to see whether Moyer had done any wrong. When a district court at Montrose which had granted the injunction against the mine owners when it issued a writ of habeas corpus and directed the sheriff of Montrose county to bring Moyer into that court on a day certain, Sherman Bell said, "To hell with your habeas corpus; we will give them post mortems."

W. R. PARKS.

A Challenge

Fellow Workmen:—As briefly as possible, we, local 96, Industrial Workers of the World, of Indianapolis, Ind., will set forth the particulars proving Edgar A. Perkins, of local and state fame in the labor movement, to be a coward.

At the close of the recent Moyer-Haywood protest meeting, held by the Central Labor Union, in Washington Hall, May 23rd, the following conversation took place between the secretary of this local and Mr. Perkins who had been chairman of the meeting:

"Are you aware, Mr. Chairman, of the fact that Moyer and Haywood were prominent in the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World?"

"Yes."

"Do you know that Haywood was chairman at the first convention of the I. W. W.?"

"Yes."

"Then why did you turn down the I. W. W. in its proposal to co-operate with you in a joint protest meeting?"

"We did not do that."

"Oh, yes you did. Did you not refuse to co-operate with an organization at once proposed to make arrangements for a meeting of your own, stating that you would have nothing to do with the I. W. W.?"

"We did not, we did that."

"Why was that?"

"Because we look upon the I. W. W. as the same as scabs."

"Oh! So you were here then to night to defend two scabs were you?"

"Well, I have not the time to discuss that point with you now."

Thus ended the conversation. The matter was brought before the next meeting of the local, and the following is a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Perkins by registered mail:

"Mr. Edgar A. Perkins:

"Dear Sir:

"Whereas in the course of a short interview, at the close of the recent Moyer and Haywood protest meeting, with the secretary of this organization you stated that you and your organization looked upon the I. W. W. as the same as scabs. On being further questioned you stated that you had not time then to discuss that point."

"Local 96, Industrial Workers of the World, believing that you will have the stamina to back up your assertion, does hereby challenge you to a public debate on the following question: 'Resolved, that the Industrial Workers of the World is an organization of scabs.'"

"You to take the affirmative and we the negative. Or, if you prefer, we will make the subject:

"Resolved, that the American Federation of Labor is a scab breeding organization." We to take the affirmative and you the negative."

"The I. W. W. is hereby to meet your committee at any time or place to arrange for such a debate."

"We expect to hear from you within 15 days from date and at the expiration of that time, not having heard from you, we will take it for granted that you cannot defend your position and the working-class of this city will be informed of that fact."

Respectfully,

Local 96, I. W. W.

This letter was mailed May 10th. Unfortunately Mr. Perkins was out of the city and the letter was held at the Irvington Sub-Station until his return to the city.

Fearing that Mr. Perkins might avail himself of the opportunity to get out of the debate by declaring that he did not receive the letter until the time limit had nearly expired, we sent him another letter extending the time limit for acceptance to 15 days from the receipt of the letter.

We hold the P. O. receipt with Mr. Perkins' signature dated May 24th. The time limit having much more than expired we now take this means to show to the working-class that Mr. Perkins by his silence has proven the weakness of his position and the correctness of the arguments and principles of the I. W. W. which he dare not publicly debate before an audience of workingmen.

We further wish to state that the challenge sent to Mr. Perkins stands open to all who may desire to defend the A. F. of L. position at any time or place.

Local 96, Industrial Workers of the World, Room 12, 29 S. Delaware St.

Saint's Confession Discredited

(Concluded from 1st page)

istry Department at Denver, was next on the stand. She produced the records of that office in an effort to connect the Wolf-Dempsey letter with Pettibone. It was alleged that Pettibone at the time lived at No. 1725 Stout street, the address given by "Wolf" on the registry record.

Mrs. Sadie Swan was also put on the witness stand by the prosecution, to corroborate Orchard. Her testimony showed nothing.

Near the close of Orchard's examination yesterday, after he had developed McParland's saintly character at great length, Richardson asked him whether he ever told McParland swear. This brought a hot explosion of protest from the prosecution.

Orchard told of seriously contemplating suicide in the jail where he was confined, after he had failed to get Steve Adams to confirm his "confession." Adams had been put into the same cell with Orchard in order to mellow him also up for McParland. Expecting to commit suicide, Orchard wrote a letter to his brother, which he concealed in the lining of his vest. He told this to Adams; and Adams subsequently remarked to Warren Whitney, "This case smells of hell."

WADE R. PARKS.

It should not be overlooked that Orchard is telling the truth—according to McParland, Gooding and Hawley.

I. W. W. LEAFLETS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000—
Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50
The Textile Industry..... 1.50
Food Stuff Industry..... 1.50
Metal and Machinery Industry..... 1.50
Story of a New Labor Union 1.50

Leaflets in Italian.... 3.00
" " Swedish.... 3.00
" " Polish.... 3.00
" " Finnish.... 3.00
" " Slavonian.... 3.00
" " Croatian-Dalmatian 4.00
" " German.... 4.00

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners.... 10.00
Japanese must be ordered from J. Sobata, 200 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION
English, (per 100).... 5.00
Italian, ".... 5.00
French, ".... 5.00
German, ".... 5.00

NOTE:—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office have the postage of express charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN
Room 310 Bush Temple
CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

LEARN WHAT IT IS

To know what Industrial Unionism is you must read what is said about it by its friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. The following are recommended to workingmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is:

Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c
Constitution of the I. W. W., 5c
Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c
"Industrial Unionism," 5c
"Burning Question of Trades Unionism," by R. B. Loom, 5c
"Address on I. W. W. Program," by R. B. Loom, 5c
Sent to any address, prepaid, for 25c

WM. E. TRAUTMANN
310 BUSH TEMPLE
CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

MINUTES OF THE LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

JUNE 1, 1907. PRESENT: E. S. PAYMENT, B. STONE, P. F. LAWSON, A. SIMPSON.

Simpson, Stone and Lawson, who were appointed to examine the local by-laws submitted by Local No. 222, of Spokane, Washington, reported that they had approved the by-laws as submitted.

Regarding the by-laws submitted by Local No. 86, of Omaha, Nebraska, the committee recommended that the by-laws be returned to the committee of the local further consider Article 8, Section 9 and 10, and Article 10, Sections 1, 3, 4. In the opinion of the committee of this Board, the system of finance, and that it is better to have such matters dealt with by the local as they arise than to encumber the by-laws with rules that will probably be neglected.

The following church fellow-workers were received: Recruiting Local, Monaca, Pa. Workmen's Ind. Union, Hutchinson, Kas. Coal Miners Union, Rush, Ill. Moved by Lawson, seconded by Stone that the charters be granted. Carried.

A report was received from Org. Thompson for the week ending May 20th, six meetings were held in Olneyville, Providence, Woonsocket and Pawtucket. Good attendance reported at all the meetings and a number of applicants received; also a quantity of literature ordered and distributed. He also reported that arrangements were being made for an organization of an Italian branch upon his return from Fall River.

A report was received from Org. Walsh from Tacoma, Wash., showing four meetings held, with good attendance and 25 members received. A letter was read from Org. Storkenberg of Fairbanks, Alaska, enclosing 20 subscriptions to the Industrial Union Bulletin, which makes 85 from Fairbanks, and he stated also that the miners in Fairbanks had organized a union and he asked for information whether he should apply for a mining charter through the Western Federation of Miners or direct from headquarters of the I. W. U.

The general secretary reported that he had forwarded voluntary organizers credential to Fellow-worker Starkenberg, and stated to him that Org. Walsh is now on the road to Alaska, and would probably be in a month's time, and that Org. Walsh would give him full instructions regarding the procedure for organizing.

A letter was read from Org. Thompson from Portage, R. I. Some will be published in The Bulletin.

Letters were received from Org. Cox of Springfield, Ill., stating that he would begin systematic visiting of coal camps to the westward Chicago to the convention. He enclosed also a letter from Fellow-worker Morgan of White Hall, Ill., stating that there are now 27 signers to the application for charter.

A letter was read from Org. Walsh relative to the strike of the smeltermen of Tacoma, Wash. The letter will be published in The Bulletin.

Another letter was read from Org. Walsh, stating that he had given Fellow-worker Paul Turner a letter of introduction to Local No. 354 of Aberdeen, Washington, to take up organizing work in that locality.

He recommended that if Fellow-worker Turner made "good", he would be given voluntary organizers credential.

A letter was read from Org. Forberg from Hutchinson, Kansas, stating that mixed local had been organized in that town, and application would be sent in a few days, as they wish to hold it until more names are obtained. She expected to leave for Oklahoma on Thursday, May 30th. The general secretary reported that he had sent written instructions to Org. Forberg to proceed at once to Minneapolis, Minn.

A number of letters were read from Org. Heslewood from Butte, Montana, stating that he had addressed a number of locals there and found them very enthusiastic in behalf of the I. W. U., and they had good evidence of their disgust of the politics and the other factors who had been putting up such a strong fight against the movement.

A letter was read from Org. French, stating that he and the fellow workers had decided that it was not advisable to organize a local at the Morgan docks as first anticipated until more propaganda work is done. He suggested that he would like to start a Connecticut campaign in Bridgeport where he could make a good showing. A letter was read from Org. Fox, stating that he had visited Portsmouth, Ohio, where he found a number of good workers with whom he had remained in communication and expected good results. He found many who were much prejudiced against the Industrial Workers of the World, now they are open advocates. He stated also that he spoke for two hours before the S.P. members in Portsmouth, and had convinced them; first, that the I. W. U. was not in the field as a competitor for their political votes, and second, that I. W. U. unionism was absolutely necessary to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth. They agreed with a new idea and were convinced of its truth. He also stated that work in Detroit was being put in order, and that he had done much among the Poles, but one who spoke their language could undoubtedly do far better and would release him to other pressing work.

The general secretary reported that Polish local organized at Detroit already remitted dues for 200 members and that there was a strong call for a Polish organizer. Moved by Payment, seconded by Simpson, that the

general secretary be instructed to engage the services of Fellow-worker Woznak of Buffalo, New York, as Polish organizer. This action was taken because of the fact that applications from Poles are coming from all over the country, and the locals are rapidly increasing in strength, and they find it very detrimental to their growth not to have an organizer in their own language.

Letters were read from Fellow-workers Brooks and Delaney of Buffalo, New York, regarding the meetings held there and the interest being shown in the I. W. U. by the food product workers. Their letters showed that they had been doing a great deal of effective work for the I. W. U. A bill of expenses which they enclosed was, on motion of Payment, seconded by Stone, ordered paid, and the information contained in the letters was ordered to be published in The Bulletin.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Markley from Monaca, Pa., stating that the Steel Workers Ind. Union in that valley was bound to be organized, and that the matter had given a number of names of fellow-workers who were clear I. W. U. men and good workers, giving much time and money for the propaganda of the I. W. U. He said that the local was doing literature in German, Italian and Austrian, in order to reach a large force of men at Alliquippa, a place ready for organizing.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Williams from Erie, Pa. The letter will be published in The Bulletin.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Gland, secretary Local No. 12, Los Angeles, Cal., stating the local was notified that the select in cases of emergency, when an organizer was requested to be on the ground immediately, and it was impossible to avoid what might seem to be "flagrant expenditures" in some cases. The letter of the general secretary was approved.

A letter was read from Voluntary Organizer Vandorne from Lawrence, Mass., asking that he be given credentials to a convention to be held at Woonsocket on the 9th of June, of textile workers. Moved by Stone, seconded by Lawson, that he be granted the necessary credentials. Carried.

A letter was read from Org. Fisher, stating that the New York Trades District Council had moved to its permanent headquarters, No. 60 Cooper Square. He also stated that the situation in the longshoremen's strike was unchanged at the time that he was writing (May 26th) and he was afraid that it would fizzle out, as the leading spirits were not capable of handling the situation. He stated that the industrial scene was taking root, and after the time it was believed that the effect would soon be shown.

A letter was read from Vincent St. John, approving of the actions taken in that town, and stating that he soon expected to be released on bail.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Smith of the joint committee of Minneapolis, stating that an organizer should be sent to that city at once and urging upon the Board to take such action. Moved by Stone, and seconded by Payment that Org. Forberg be instructed to proceed at once to Minneapolis, to take up the work in that city.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Vaccari of San Francisco, Cal., stating that in a meeting of Local No. 363, he was asked to ask if it was not possible to have part of the Industrial Union Bulletin printed in the Italian language, and also to urge the procuring at once of more Italian literature. The general secretary reported that he had written that he believed that some steps would be taken at the next convention of the I. W. U. if the Italian locals were well represented to have a small Italian paper issued as an official Italian organ of the I. W. U., and that such a recommendation should come from an Italian local and that now is the time to submit propositions to the next convention. The action of the secretary was approved.

A letter was read from Wm. Glanz, secretary of Local 152 of Paterson, N. J., with the following question to the Advisory Board: Is a person employed as an interpreter by the county, and paid by order of the county, to be classified as an actual wage worker from the I. W. U. viewpoint and entitled to membership in the organization? The opinion of the Board was expressed as follows: "An interpreter paid by the city or county is as much a wage worker as any city or county employee, and unless there are other reasons for excluding him from membership, there should be no objection to his membership in the I. W. U."

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Yanke of Indianapolis, Ind., stating that Fellow-worker Benito, delegate to the first convention, and an active worker for the I. W. U., had been thrown out of employment because he refused to join the A. F. of L. Canvassers' Union. The Local

asked if the general organization would back Benito in a suit against the fakers. Moved by Stone, seconded by Payment, that while we realized the injustice done to Fellow-worker Benito, the organization was not in a position to enter into litigation on the matter, as the trouble at Goldfield, and action necessary in behalf of Preston, Smith, St. John and others would call for such extensive efforts on the part of the I. W. U. that it would be unwise under existing conditions to enter into any litigation not absolutely forced upon us. Carried.

Quotations on buttons were read from the Whitehead & Hoag Company. On motion of Payment, seconded by Lawson, the general secretary was instructed to procure satisfactory buttons where they could be obtained at lowest prices. Carried.

The general secretary brought up the matter of immediately having an organizer appointed for Chicago. Moved by Simpson, seconded by Payment, that W. E. Tuller be appointed as organizer for Chicago. The general secretary reported that he had conferences with the attorney, and that again the proposition was made through Attorney Tene to the lawyers Sherman, and that he had collected for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund released and sent to the convention at Denver; and also the amount of \$500.00 that the organization was indebted to Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union, and that he had a statement to show, if absolutely necessary, be turned over to the attorney for Sherman in payment of his bill. But while the attorney for Sherman was willing to agree to that, he had not yet agreed to that, and he had consequently agreed to send Sherman, together with his attorney, and put it up to him to either make that settlement or stand responsible if the money is not received. Sherman, after being asked by the general secretary, together with his attorney, and put it up to him to either make that settlement or stand responsible if the money is not received. Sherman, after being asked by the general secretary, together with his attorney, and put it up to him to either make that settlement or stand responsible if the money is not received.

The following bills were approved and the board then adjourned:

Voucher.

May 27. C. Jacobson, St. Louis, for week ending May 20th. \$10.00

May 28. W. W. Cox, for week ending May 21st. \$10.00

May 29. J. E. Editor, for week ending May 22nd. \$10.00

May 30. F. W. Heslewood, for week ending May 23rd. \$10.00

May 31. W. E. Tuller, for week ending May 24th. \$10.00

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NOTES ON THE GREAT TRIAL

Boise, Idaho, June 14, 1907.—Orchard claims he made two trips to Canyon city to kill Peabody. This was after Peabody had been officially unseated as Governor in Colorado. What motive would impel Moyer or Haywood to have him assassinated when he was down and out as Governor? At the time when Orchard says Moyer last made arrangements to have him kill Peabody, Orchard had made an absolute failure of a score of other jobs for which he says he received hundreds of dollars from Haywood through Pettibone. No receipts were ever given. No witnesses were ever present. No definite place where he had ever received any of the payments could be fixed with reference to time, and as to the place he says "it might have been there" and again he would say "it might have been on the street somewhere, or it might have been in Pettibone's store, or it might have been in the headquarters." He had been carefully coached not to designate any time or place certain. He has been under the tutelage of the Governor, Senator Latham, Hayley, and McFarland for over a year.

Representing himself as a Cripple Creek refugee and deportee, in 1904 he secured letters of recommendation from several friends of the Cripple Creek, and among them was Pettibone, Richardson's partner, Hawkins, and several others. On the strength of these letters to the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company he received a commission as agent and went to Canyon city, a hundred miles from Denver, to solicit insurance. He seems either to have failed at this or else never intended trying to make it go as a legitimate proposition. Previously, being acquainted with Vaughn, who was working fake hall insurance, he had been introduced to him. Orchard too joined with Vaughn and used the prestige of the Mutual Life and his letters to boost fake hall insurance among the gullible farmers, writing nearly every farmer he struck. He made enough in a little while to lay around Denver several months.

In his direct examination Hawley by leading questions made it appear that the Federation officers conspired to get Orchard an insurance commission as a blind. He made enough to look a spasm of wanting Peabody killed even after he had ceased to be Governor and to accomplish this deed they are represented as hiring a man who claims he had made so many failures that he had been hired the east about as to the means and methods to be pursued; it was "probably Pettibone" who hit upon the idea finally of using insurance soliciting as a blind. Anyhow Hawley represented that this was the way they got Orchard to produce the letters of recommendation from a number of different parties—and it was insinuated that Hawkins was perhaps in the conspiracy. HAWLEY'S CONSPIRACY!!! HAWLEY THE CONSPIRATOR!!! HAWLEY WHO IS THIRSTING FOR THE BLOOD OF HAYWOOD!!!!!!

He had the audacity to insinuate that all who gave Orchard, the Cripple Creek, the money as he represented himself to be a recommend, that they were all aiders in this "conspiracy"; Hawley's effrontery all the way through the trial has been of that calibre. Hawley is who goes out and hore, and with the detectives during the process of the hearing. Hawley in his opening statement more than once let the cat out of the bag when he said that the state would prove that the Western Federation of Miners had conspired to dominate the politics in the communities where they were organized. But Hawley is charged with a murder that Orchard says he did. The State will fail utterly in attempting to establish any shadow of a conspiracy on the part of Haywood. But, say we shall establish this conspiracy by showing a chain of circumstantial evidence and the fact that an ex-member of the Executive Board of the W. F. M. and also a Denver lawyer who they were afraid might be in the house had it been set on the porch. He left this bomb in his house for four or five months while he went to Rocky Ford with Vaughn soliciting fake hall insurance. While the story was being unraveled I observed that Small was the only one of the corps of Associated Press reporters who was at work, while Connolly, who occupies the seat personally assigned to him by the clerk, was idle during practically all of the cross-examination.

After Orchard got to working fake insurance he never returned to Canyon City with any intention to kill anyone. Yet he had not kept the contract that is alleged to have been entered into with such deliberation and ruse. Nothing was ever asked by Moyer or Haywood why he had not been in the job that he alleged to have been planned so intricately. The famous Peabody bomb that had been made and tried twice in Denver, was left in a rooming house in a little city—the residence place of Peabody in private life. How careful the Federation officials must have been

regarding their foul and dark deed! IT IS A WORLD STAGGERING WONDER THAT THE PROSECUTION DOES NOT PRODUCE SOME DIRECT EVIDENCE WHEN THE THINGS WERE SO CARELESSLY DONE IN CONNECTION WITH ONE WHO ADMITS TO HAVE BEEN IN THE EMPLOY OF THE SECRET SERVICE OF THE MINE OWNERS BEFORE HE MET HAYWOOD.

Orchard testified that McFarland, Hawley and Borah had told him to tell the truth and that was why he was then telling it. That phenomenal admission came from his lips just 28 minutes past 10 A. M., June 12, 1907.

Orchard returned to Denver for a ten-day lay off from soliciting fake insurance and took three assassination jobs while he was resting. He failed on all of these as usual and Haywood and Moyer thought his luck must be against him, and said it was too bad.

Hawley's world staggering statement contained the reference to a fact that the prosecution was going to show was brought on the express purpose for the famous assassin to ride around Denver in so that he could transport his many bombs with dispatch, and have a team to get around with, generally, while he was so employed by the inner circle to "leave a trail of human blood." Richardson brought out that the team that Haywood had was a team that the W. F. M. used to deliver groceries from the Federation store in Cripple Creek before the store was looted by the official thugs and the military forces. When the stores were destroyed and the miners deported and the courts issued injunctions prohibiting anyone applying to the wives and children of the miners any food whatsoever, even milk for the babies, under penalty of imprisonment and perhaps deportation, not to speak of other insulting indignities disregarding sacred family relations. The wage working class of the west long ago learned that there is no law for the wage working class, and that is a logical conclusion for the wage workers have not attempted to make any laws for themselves outside of a few union rules. The representatives of the mine owners and the employing class generally have gone to the legislatures and monopolized the time making laws to produce them more profits in their business enterprises.

While Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were gone to the Salt Lake convention in 1904 and during that ten-day layoff one of the bombs planted was the Goddard bomb. It was placed just outside his front gate in the parking just below the grass. It did not go off as planned nor at any other time, and yet was left there till after the kidnapping. Orchard says that he went along the Goddard residence on purpose to observe regarding the bomb and could see the piece of blue grass sod was dead and brown, and yet was well kept lawn of green. This bomb was there during two summers and nearly two winters. Richardson asked what Haywood had to say about the progress of his dynamiting when he told time making laws to produce them more profits in their business enterprises.

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lowed five (\$5.00) dollars per month for expenses. We naturally suppose said monthly remuneration to start with January, 1906. Therefore the five (\$5.00) dollars per month for the months of October, November and December, 1905, was overdrawn, inasmuch as the minutes do not record or show that any bill or bills relative to these amounts was allowed.

The minutes record and show that no increase of expense money or salary was allowed to the financial secretary. Therefore you overdraw five (\$5.00) dollars each for the following months, to-wit: September, October and December, 1906.

"For January, 1907, to the 15th, you drew five (\$5.00) dollars. At the monthly rate of five (\$5.00) dollars, you overdraw two (\$2.50) dollars and fifty cents.

"Hoping to hear from you soon regarding this matter, we beg to remain yours respectfully,

"(Signed).

"W. O. Roberts.

"Chris Johns.

"The custodian also balanced the books of account of the aforesaid union, and found a balance of thirty-two (\$32.00) dollars to cash debit, which money was in the hands of the union until the headquarters of the I. W. U. should appear and give authority to some person or persons to receive it